



SAN JUAN COUNTY

Substance Abuse Prevention

Collaborative Needs Assessment

2001-2003
Biennium

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Introduction and Prioritized Risk/Protective Factor Overview for San Juan County

Prevention services coordinated through San Juan County Health & Community Services and through sub-contracts with local agencies are designed to reduce risk factors and increase protective factors. The Social Development model of Drs. Hawkins & Catalano of the University of Washington have elaborated a model for prevention that is based on a social development strategy. This social development model proposes that a young person with meaningful opportunities to participate in a pro-social group, along with the skills necessary to contribute to the group and recognition for those contributions, will develop strong bonds to that group. These strong bonds are characterized by attachment (positive relationships with others), commitment (an investment in the future), and a belief about what is right and wrong. This social model suggests that those youth who develop strong bonds to family, school and community, and who live in an environment that has norms opposed to drug use, are more likely to live lives free from Alcohol, Tobacco, and other Drug abuse and to experience personal success. These are known as protective factors. This same social model describes certain situations/characteristics which constitute identified risk factors.

Risk factors are certain conditions which increase the likelihood of a child developing one or more behavior problems in adolescence, while protective factors are those situations which assist in insulating individuals from the effects of the risk factors. The whole emphasis of prevention programs is to reduce risk factors and increase protective factors.

Risk factors have been classified into four different categories, which are Community, Family, School, and Individual. Identified risk factors for San Juan County for this current needs assessment are as follows: Availability of Drugs, Transitions & Mobility (both are Community-Based Risk Factors), Family History of Substance Abuse (Family-Based Risk Factor), and **Early Initiation of Problem Behavior** (Individual/Peer-Based Risk Factors). This assessment of needs was determined by utilizing Archival Indicator Data. The Archival Data Indicators used to determine these Risk factors are as follows: (Risk factor -Availability of Drugs) – Alcohol Retail Licenses and Tobacco Sales Licenses, (Risk factor -Transitions & Mobility) – Existing Home Sales, Net Migration, and New Residence Construction, (Risk factor - Family History of Substance Abuse) – Adults in Alcohol and Drug Treatment, and Alcohol and Drug Related Deaths, (Risk factor - Early Initiation of Problem Behavior) – Alcohol and Drug Related Arrests, Age 10-14, Property Crime Arrests, Age 10-14, and Vandalism Arrests, Age 10-14.

In addition to the above, School Survey Data (The American Drug and Alcohol Survey 1999-2000 and Washington State Survey of Adolescent Health Behaviors 1999 and WSSAHB 2000), Report and Statistics from Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Services of the San Juan Islands 1999-2000, San Juan County Sheriff's Office- Domestic Violence Report and Data/Statistics 1999-2000, Report and Statistics from SJC

DSHS/Division of Children & Family Services 1998-2000, and Key Informants, have also indicated the following Risk factors for San Juan County: **Friends who Engage in the Problem Behavior**, **Favorable Attitudes Toward the Problem Behavior** (both of these are Individual/Peer-Based Risk Factors), **Early and Persistent Antisocial Behavior** (School-Based Risk Factor), and **Family Conflict/Management Problems** (Family-Based Risk Factor). Archival Data Indicators for the Risk factor of Family Conflict are Domestic Violence Arrests and Divorce. Archival Data Indicators for the Risk factor of Family Management Problems are number of Children in Foster Care and number of Child Protective Services Referrals. School Surveys used self-reporting indicators to determine distinct Risk factors and Protective factors. The above Risk Factors in Bold print have been identified as the Prioritized Risk Factors in San Juan County for the next 2001-2003 Prevention Biennium.

Protective factors for San Juan County have been identified in the following domains: *Opportunities for Positive Involvement, and Recognition/Rewards for Prosocial Involvement*, in Community-Based, Family-Based, and School Based Protective factors. In addition, *Healthy Beliefs and Clear Standards* have been identified for Individual/Peer Based Protective factors.

The identified and prioritized, risk factors for San Juan County, will serve as the focus of Prevention efforts coordinated by San Juan County Health & Community Services for the 2001-2003 Prevention Biennium. Federal funds will be utilized to coordinate prevention services as required by the Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse.

San Juan County Risk and Protective factors for the 2001-2003 biennium were obtained by working with several individuals representing schools, and community based services, including the San Juan County Network/Readiness To Learn Consortium, Orcas Island Prevention Task Force, and the San Juan County Health & Community Services Advisory Board. A list of participants is included in this Needs Assessment.

San Juan County consists of the San Juan Islands, which are located in the northwest corner of Washington State and are surrounded by the population centers of Victoria and Vancouver, British Columbia, and Seattle, Washington. The largest Islands in San Juan County are San Juan Island, Orcas Island, Lopez Island, and Shaw Island. These are the four major Islands which are served by the Washington State Ferry System on a limited but scheduled basis. The County seat is in the town of Friday Harbor, which is located on San Juan Island.

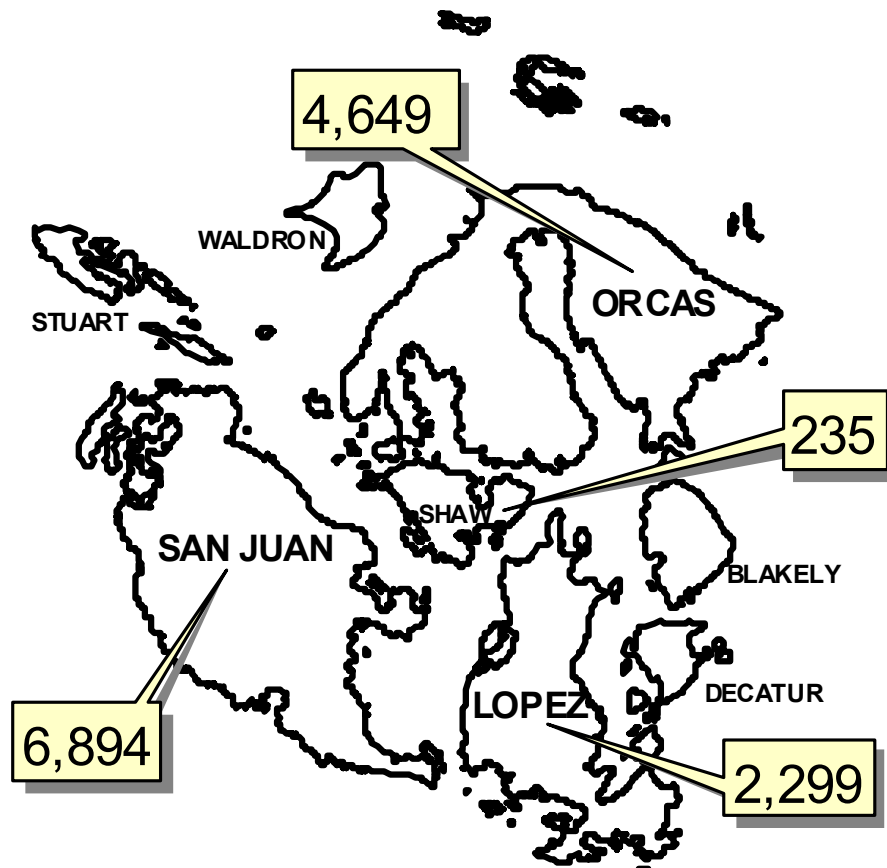
“ **Census 2000**”, paints a portrait of San Juan County which reflects a County that is growing in leaps and bounds. The Official Preliminary Census figures released March 2001, show an increase from 10,035 in 1990 to 14,077 in 2000. The 14,077 total San Juan County population breakdown for each Island is the following:

San Juan and Stuart Islands =	6,894
Orcas and Waldron Islands =	4,649
Lopez and Decatur Islands =	2,299
Shaw Island	= 235

Census 2000 - population total - San Juan County = 14,077

San Juan County is now the second fastest growing County in Washington State. We grew 40% in the last decade. This translates to the need for increased services in our growing community.

MAP: SAN JUAN COUNTY “CENSUS 2000”

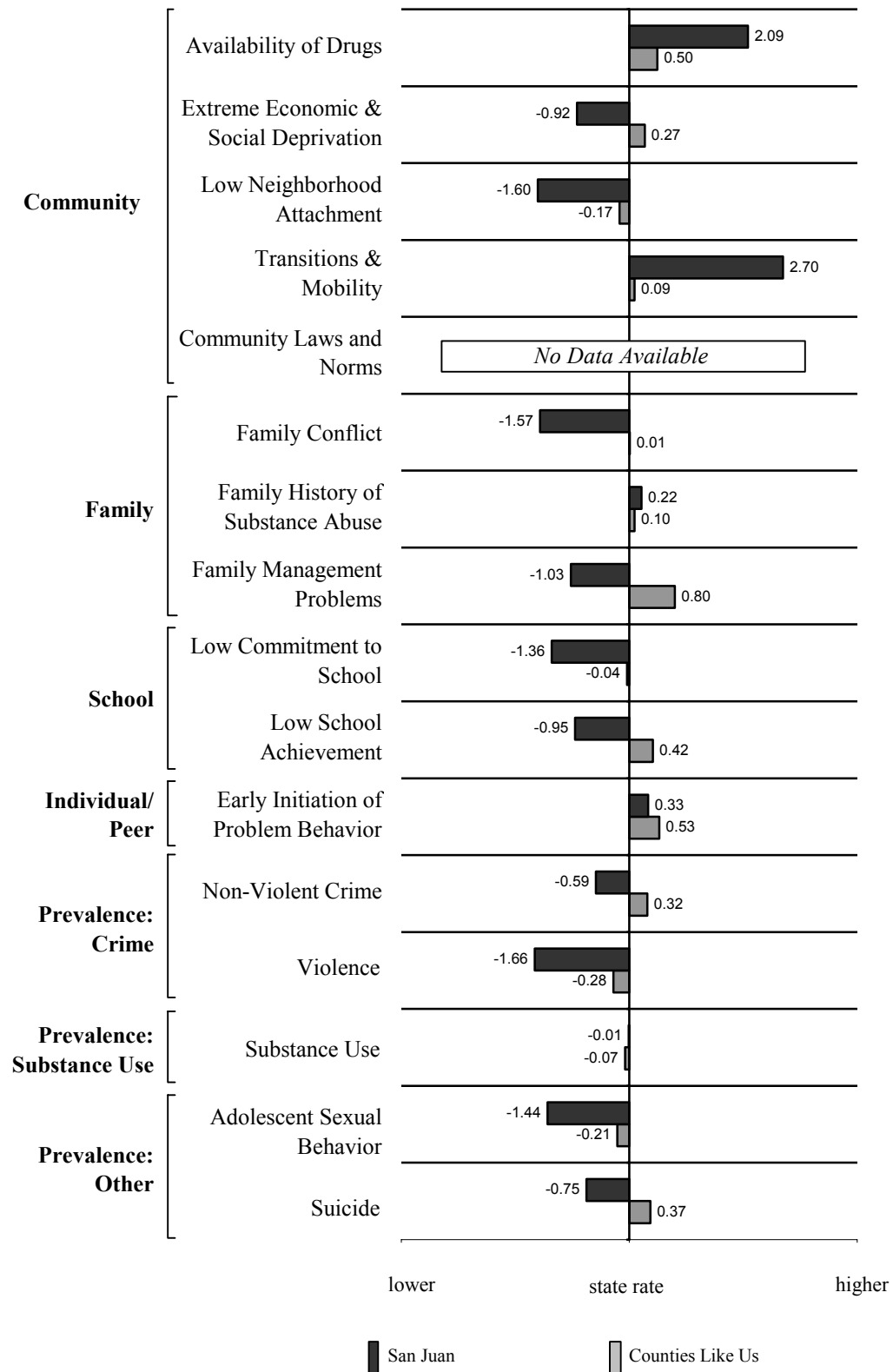


Form 2 – San Juan County Collaborative Assessment Summary	
<u>Community-Based Risk Factors</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Drugs * • Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use* • Extreme Economic Deprivation • Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization • Transitions and Mobility * 	<u>Individual/Peer-Based Risk Factors</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alienation/Rebelliousness • Friends Who Engage in the Problem Behavior * ✓ • Favorable Attitudes Toward the Problem Behavior * ✓ • Early Initiation of the Problem Behavior * ✓ • Constitutional Factors
Problems <p>-High rate of alcohol and tobacco retail licenses -High rate of new residence construction -High rate of transitions and mobility</p>	Problems <p>-High rate for alcohol and drug-related arrests, age 10-14 -High rate for property crime arrests, age 10-14 -High vandalism arrests, age 10-14 -Significant increase in favorable attitudes between 6th and 12th grades as per 1999 WSSAHB and 2000 WSSAHB -Significant increase in 'friends use' after grade six as per 1999 WSSAHB and 2000 WSSAHB</p>
Protective Factors (Community) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities for Positive Involvement ✓ • Recognition/Rewards for Prosocial Involvement ✓ 	Protective Factors (Individual/Peer) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthy Beliefs and Clear Standards ✓ • Skills (Social Skills are below state average for grades 8, 10, 12 as per 2000 WSSAHB)
Assets <p>- Opportunities for Involvement are higher than the State for grades six, and eight as per 1999 WSSAHB, and for grades ten and twelve as per 2000 WSSAHB -Rewards for Prosocial Involvement were higher than the state at grade levels six, eight, ten, and twelve as per 1999 and 2000 WSSAHB</p>	Assets <p>- Belief in the Moral Order exceeds the state in grades six, eight, ten, and twelve as per 1999 WSSAHB - Belief in the Moral Order exceeds the state in grades ten, and twelve as per 2000 WSSAHB</p>
<u>Family-Based Risk Factors</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family Conflict ✓ • Family History of Substance Abuse * • Family Management Problems ✓ • Favorable Parental Attitudes and Involvement in the Problem Behavior 	<u>School-Based Risk Factors</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early and Persistent Antisocial Behavior ✓ • Low Commitment to School • Low School Achievement
Problems <p>- High rate of adults in alcohol and drug treatment - Domestic Violence Reports significant number of incidents - DSHS/DCFS Reports significant steady increase in number of both CPS and CWS Referrals - Protective factors decline significantly between grades 8 & 10</p>	Problems <p>- Commitment to School decreases significantly between grades 6 thru 12 as per 1999 WSSAHB - Favorable attitudes towards antisocial behavior exceeds the state for grades 6 and 8 as per 2000 WSSAHB - Rewards for antisocial involvement significantly exceed the state for grade 12 as per WSSAHB 1999 and 2000</p>
Protective Factors (Family) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities for Positive Involvement ✓ • Family Rewards for Involvement/Recognition ✓ 	Protective Factors (School) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities for Involvement ✓ • Rewards for Prosocial Involvement/Recognition ✓
Assets <p>- High percentage of youth in grades six and eight, feel they have 'family opportunities' and 'family rewards' (1999)</p>	Assets <p>- Opportunities for Positive Involvement are significantly higher than the state for grades 6, 8, 10, 12 (1999 WSSAHB) -Rewards for Prosocial Involvement were higher than the State for grades 6, 8, 12 (1999) and 8, 10, 12 (2000)</p>

✓ = Identified as a Prioritized Risk Factor or Protective Factor in San Juan County

* = Identified as Exceeding Washington State Levels as per Archival Indicator Data and/or WSSAHB

Risk Factor Summary Measures by Domain



School Survey Information

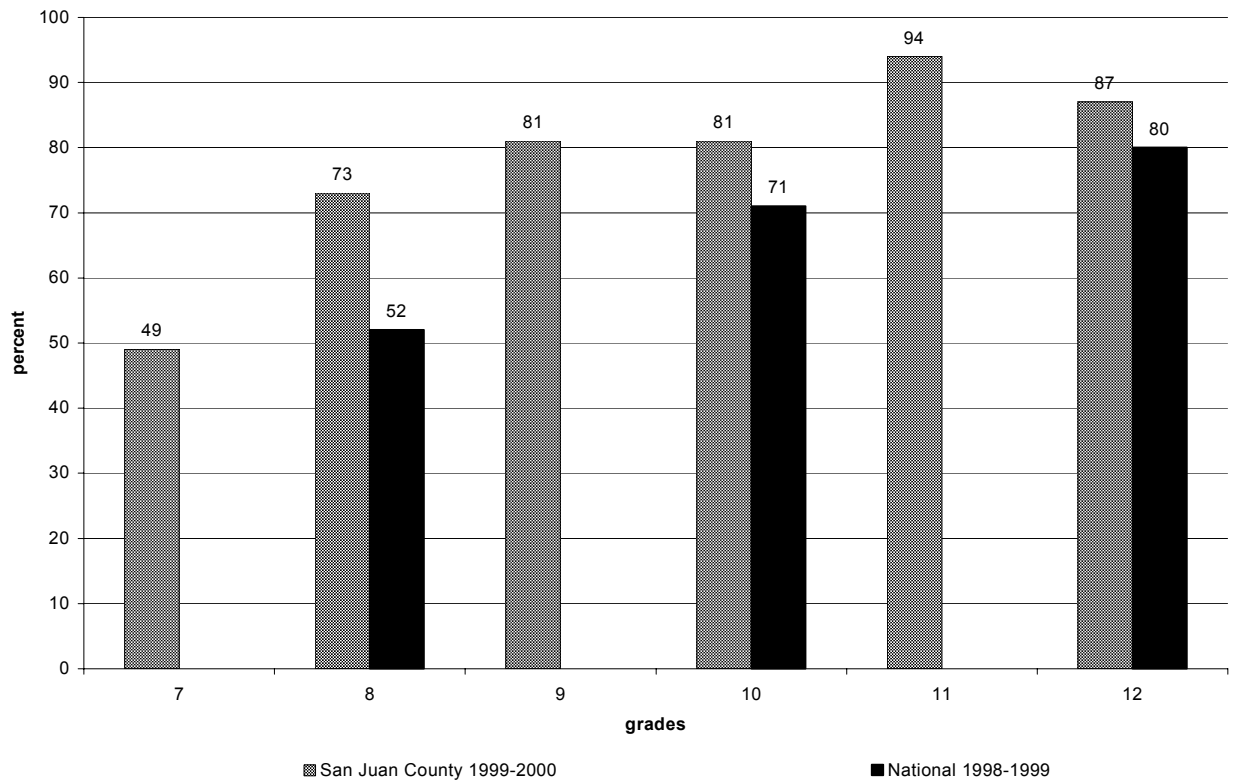
San Juan County used two different school surveys as the County is made up of several different Islands, each with their own school district. The San Juan Island School District in Friday Harbor on San Juan Island used The American Drug and Alcohol Survey, Fort Collins, Colorado, 1999, for grades 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. This compared the statistics of San Juan Island students to the National statistics on adolescent student substance abuse.

Orcas Island, used the Washington State Survey of Adolescent Health Behaviors, 1999 Fall Survey, and 2000 Fall Survey, in their school district for grades 6, 8, 10, 12. These surveys compared the statistics of Orcas Island students to the Washington State average on substance abuse among this same age population. The following graphs show the profiles of substance abuse on San Juan Island and Orcas Island. There are slight differences between San Jan Island and Orcas Island, however, overall the numbers are mostly similar and portray an accurate profile of San Juan County.

A profile of San Juan Island, Friday Harbor students, can be obtained from observing the charts labeled Figure 1. thru Figure 5. These compare the lifetime usage of San Juan Island students to the National average (grades 8, 10, and 12) on substance abuse in the following areas: Alcohol, Marijuana, Cigarettes, Inhalants, and Hallucinogens. Figure 6. thru Figure 9. compare the use of substance abuse in the last month only, which gives a more current profile. These charts are comparing the substance abuse of San Juan Island students to the National average, not the State average. In many of the drug domains it is interesting to note that the State average use is very close to the National average use for each grade category.

Charts labeled Figure 10. thru Figure 19 compare the substance abuse profiles of students on Orcas Island to the Washington State average use of same grade students. These Orcas Island charts show the use of substance abuse for a 30 day period, both in 1999 and 2000. Recent 30 day use is believed to portray a more current profile. The areas of substance abuse on Orcas Island were compared to the Washington State average, not the National average as in the survey used on San Juan Island. The charts portray the following areas of substance abuse: Alcohol, Marijuana, Inhalants, Hallucinogens, and Cigarettes. Charts labeled, Figure 10. thru Figure 14., are the 1999 WSSAHB. Charts labeled Figure 15. thru Figure 19., are the 2000 WSSAHB.

**Figure 1. Percent of Friday Harbor Students compared to the National Average
who have ever tried Alcohol (1999-2000)**



**Figure 2. Percent of Friday Harbor Students compared to the National Average
who have ever tried Marijuana (1999-2000)**

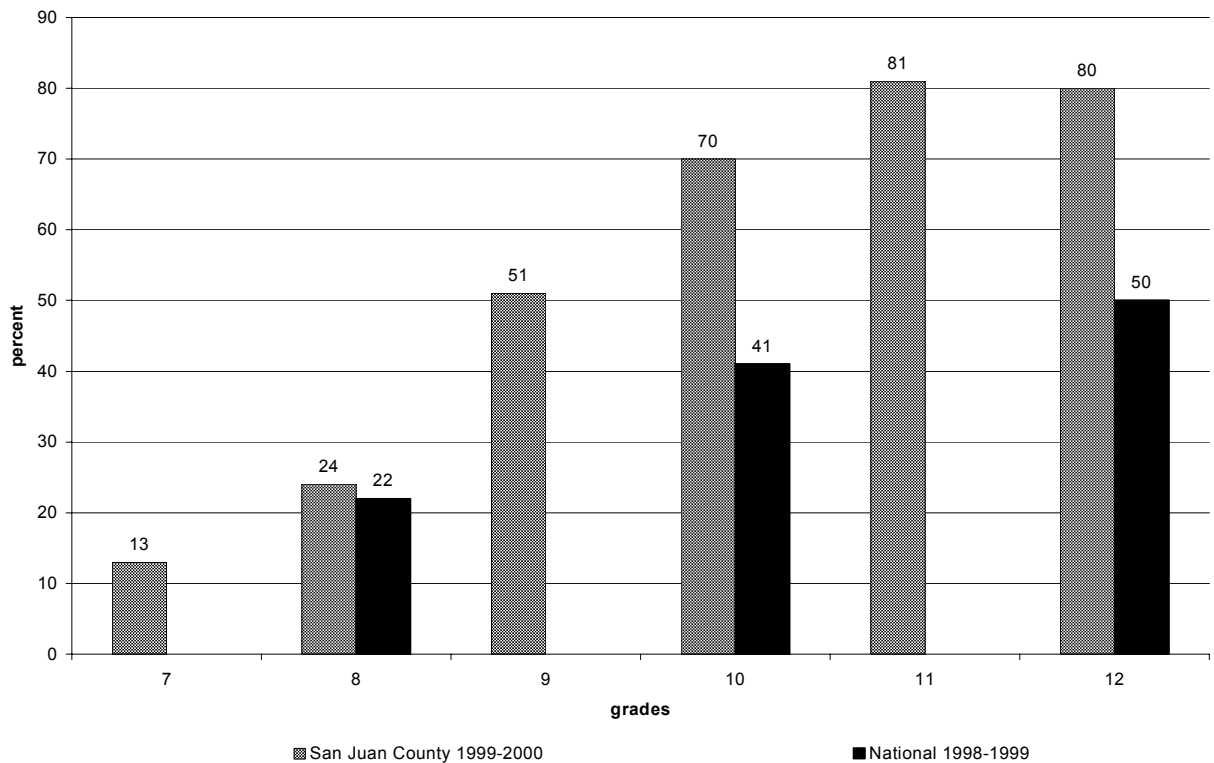


Figure 3. Percent of Friday Harbor Students compared to the National Average who have ever tried Inhalants (1999-2000)

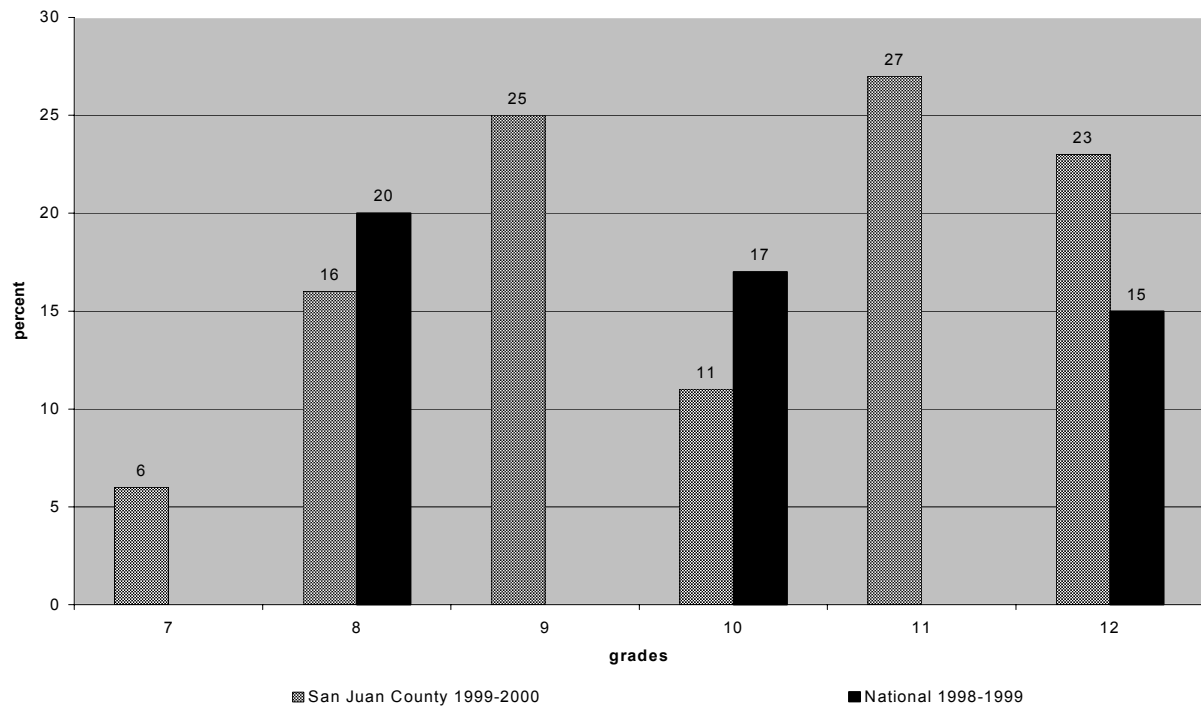


Figure 4. Percent of Friday Harbor Students compared to the National Average who have ever tried Hallucinogens (1999-2000)

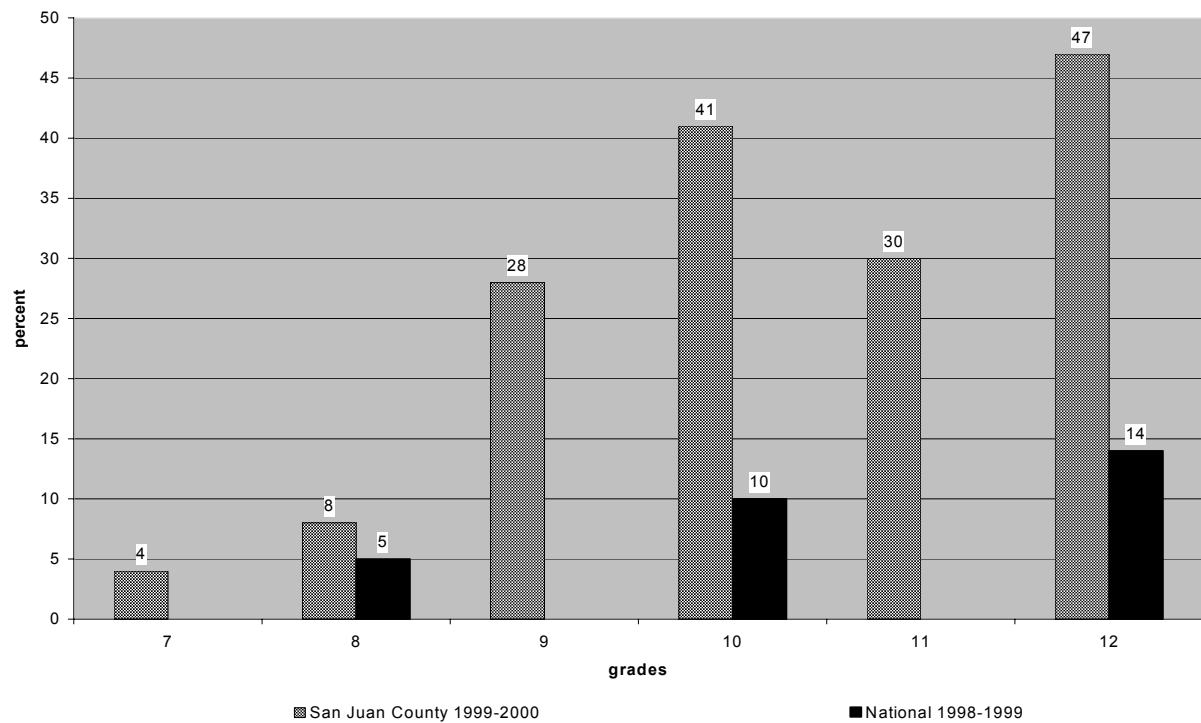
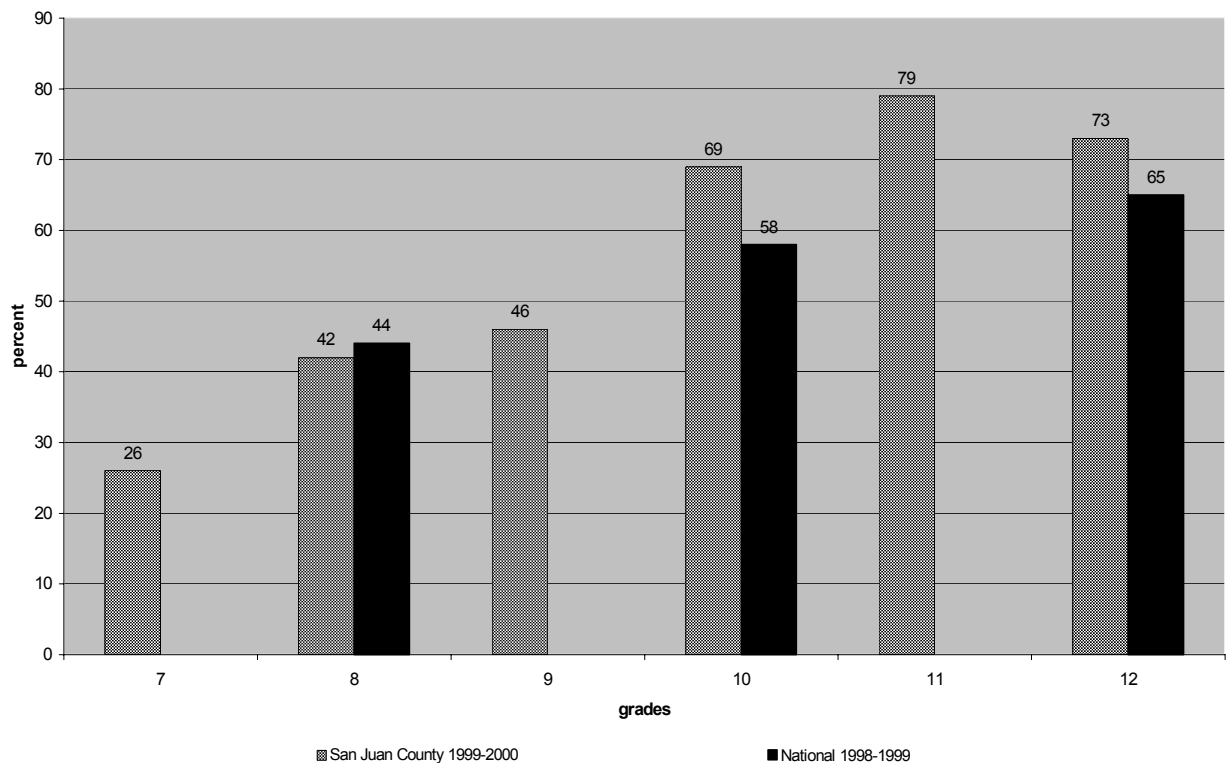


Figure 5. Percent of Friday Harbor Students compared to the National Average who have ever tried Cigarettes (1999-2000)



The above charts, Figure 1. thru Figure 5., graphically show that the life-time drug use of the Friday Harbor students are substantially above the National drug use statistics in the following areas: Alcohol, Marijuana, and Hallucinogens.

The following charts, Figure 6. thru Figure 9., graphically show that the 30-day drug use of the Friday Harbor students are substantially above the National drug use statistics in the following areas: Alcohol, Marijuana, and Hallucinogens. Inhalants scored slightly above the National average in grades 8 and 12, and at the National average for grade 10.

Figure 6. Percent of Friday Harbor Students compared to the National Average who have Used Alcohol in the Last Month

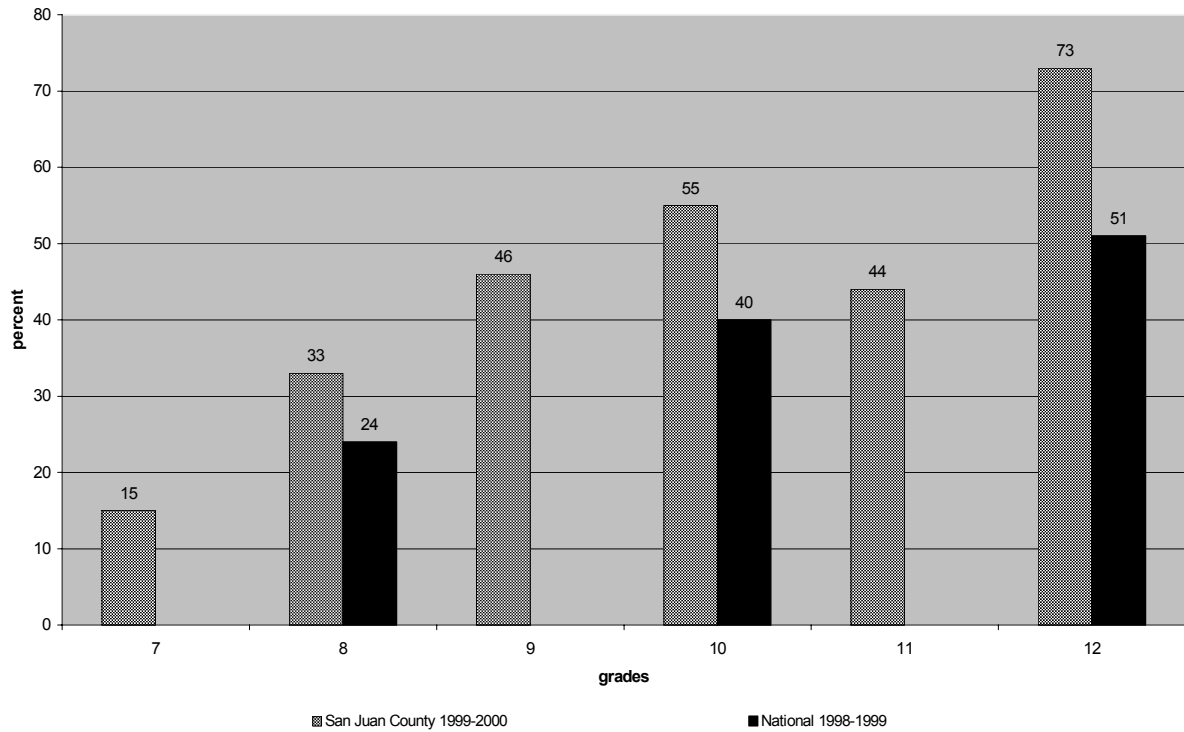


Figure 7. Percent of Friday Harbor Students compared to the National Average who have Used Marijuana in the Last Month

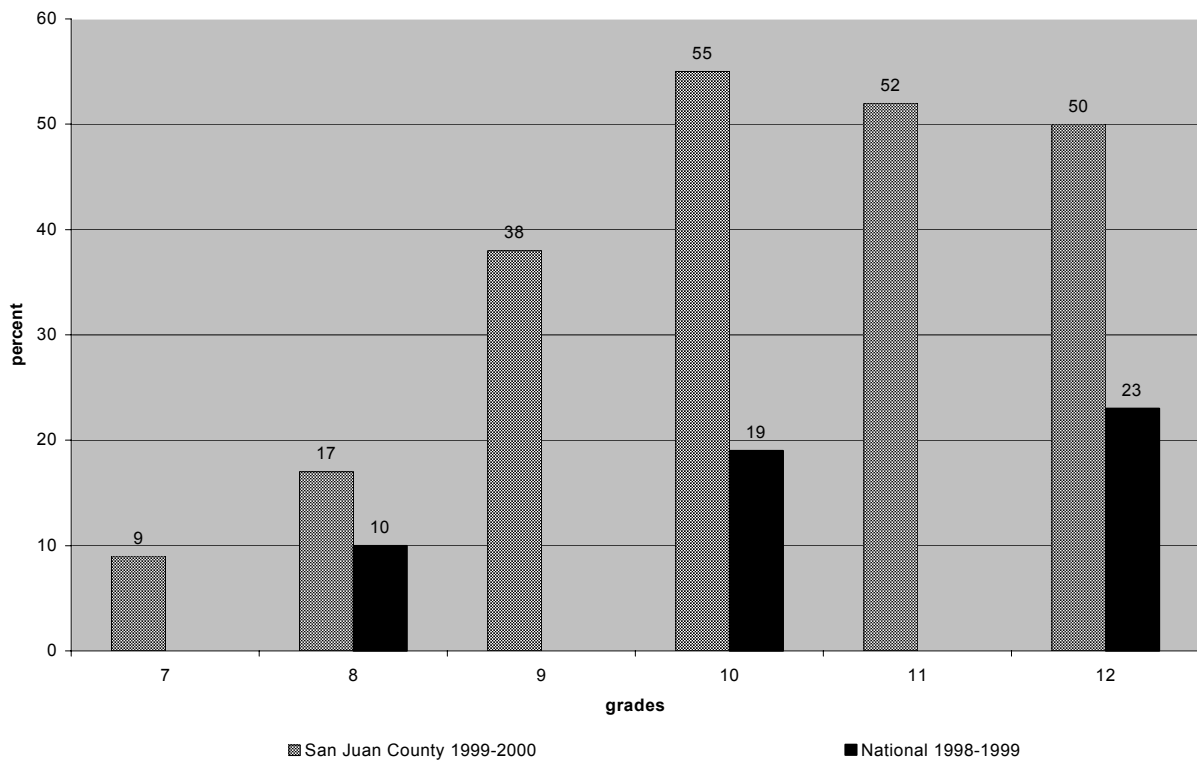


Figure 8. Percent of Friday Harbor Students compared to the National Average who have Used Inhalants in the Last Month

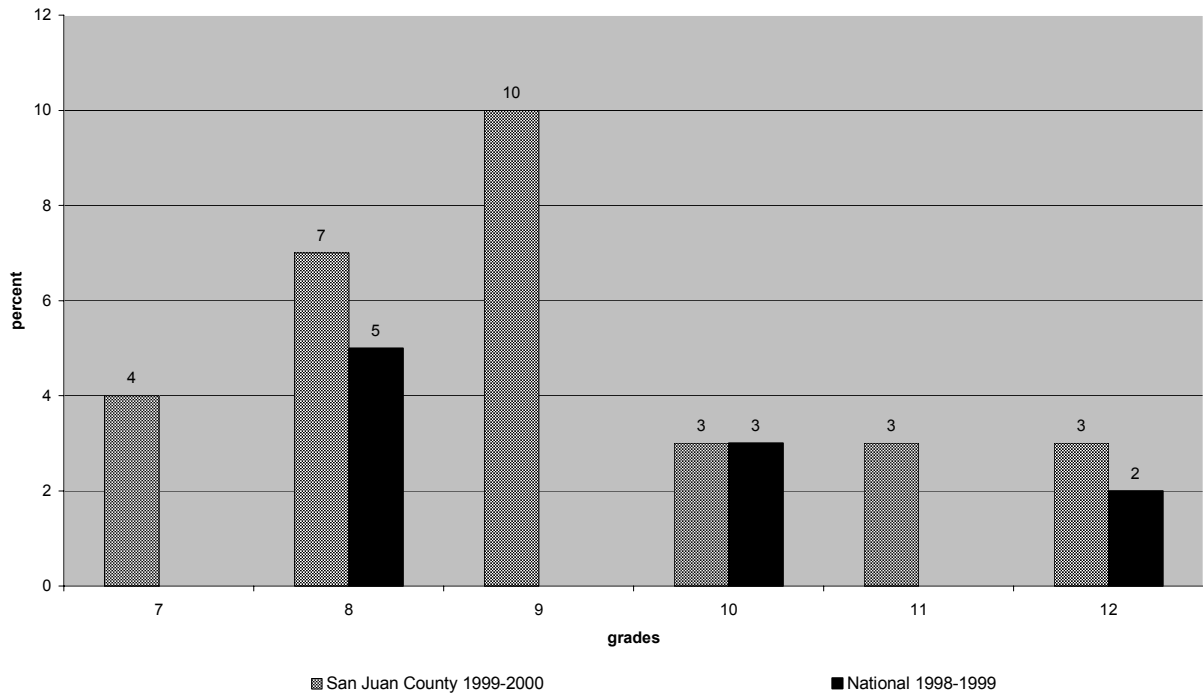


Figure 9. Percent of Friday Harbor Students compared to the National Average who have Used Hallucinogens in the Last Month

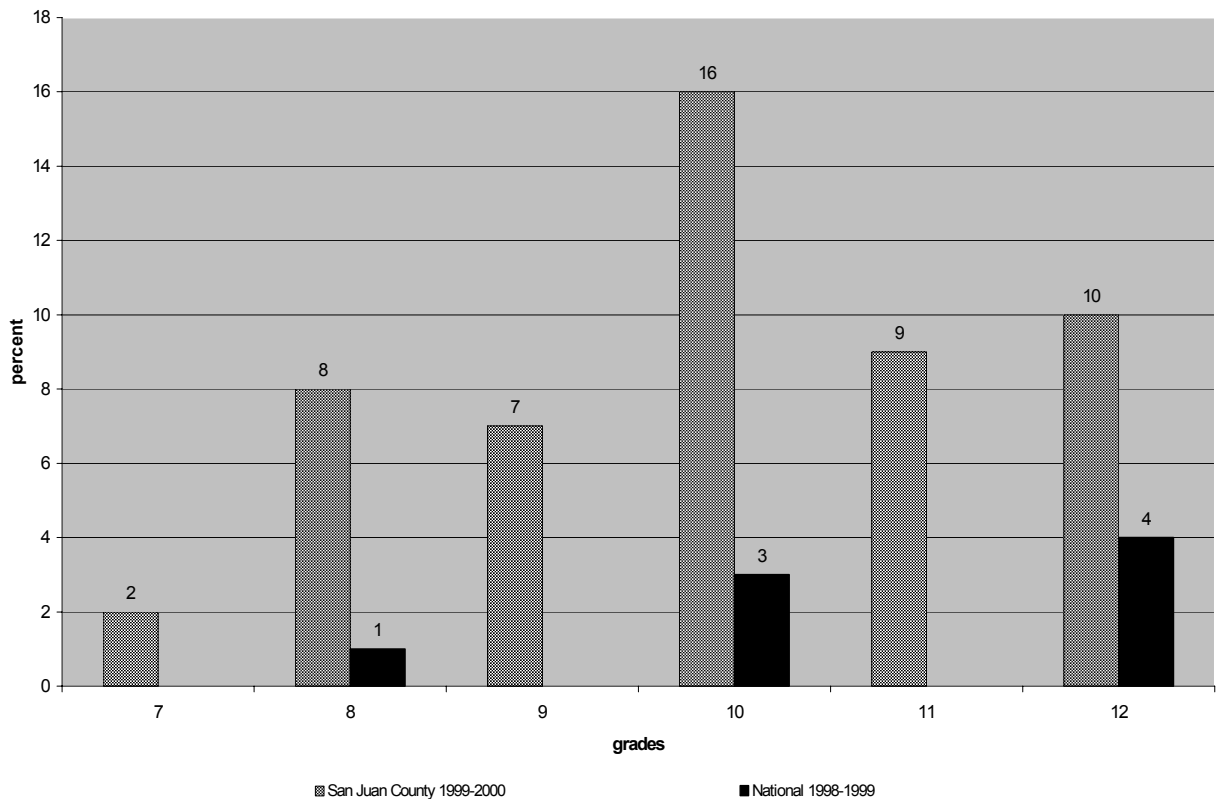


Figure 10. Percent of Orcas Island Students compared to the Washington State Average who have Used Alcohol in a Thirty Day Period (WSSAHB 1999)

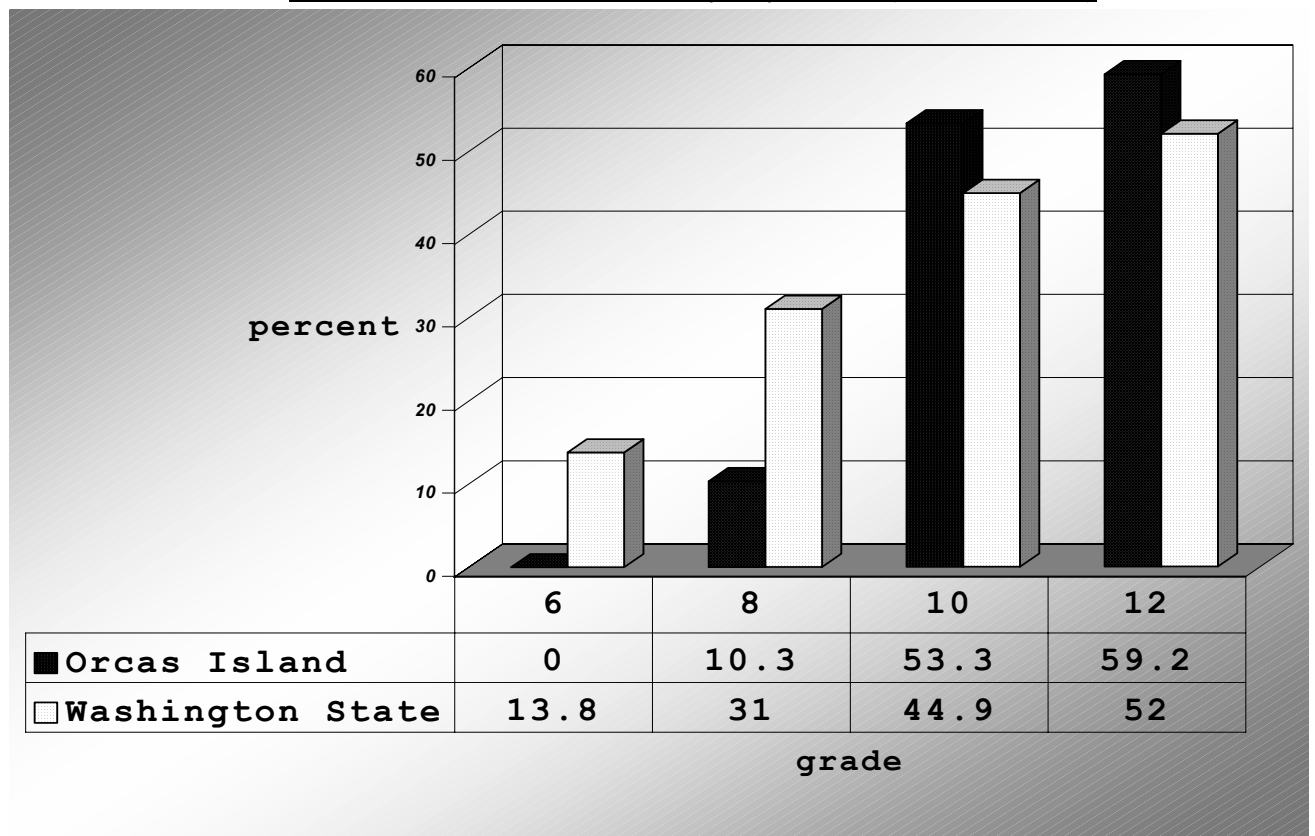


Figure 11. Percent of Orcas Island Students compared to the Washington State Average who have Used Marijuana in a Thirty Day Period (WSSAHB 1999)

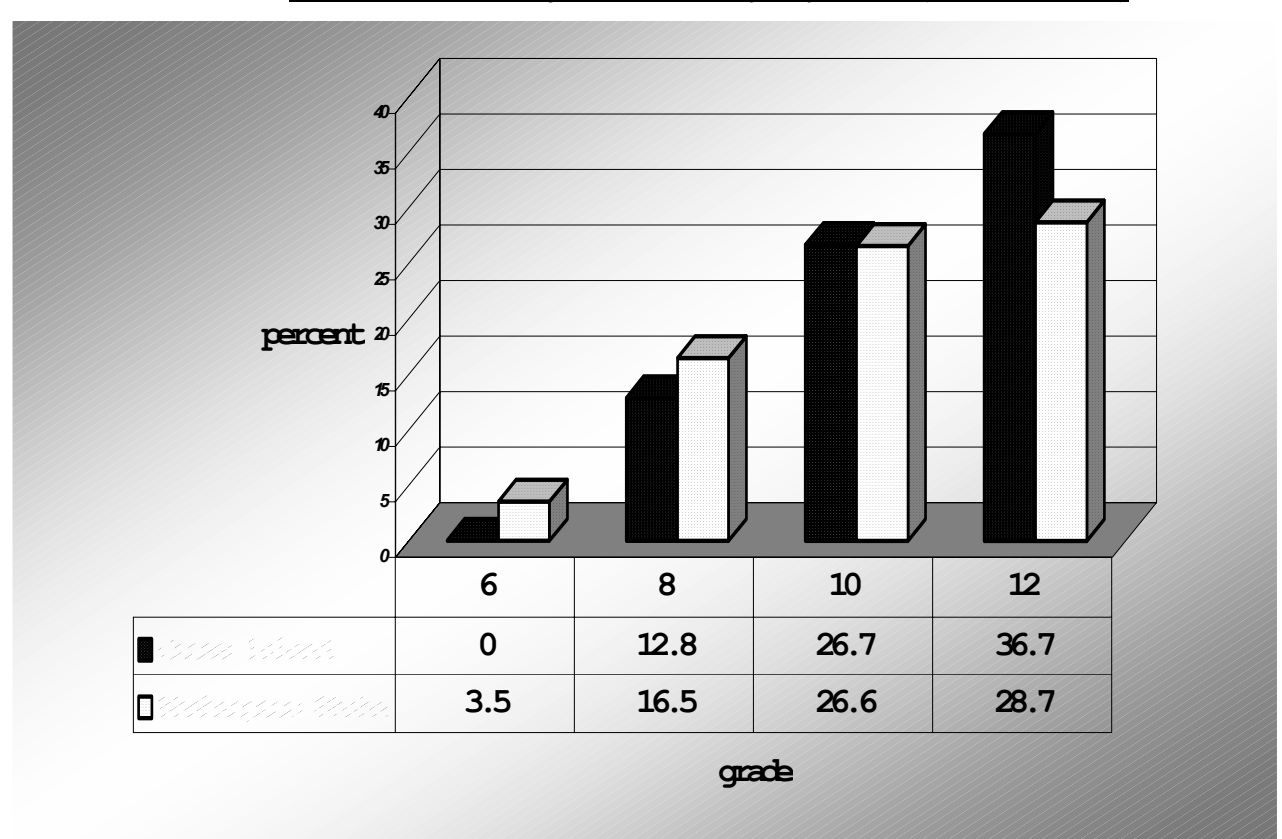


Figure 12. Percent of Orcas Island Students compared to the Washington State Average who have Used Inhalants in a Thirty Day Period (WSSAHB 1999)

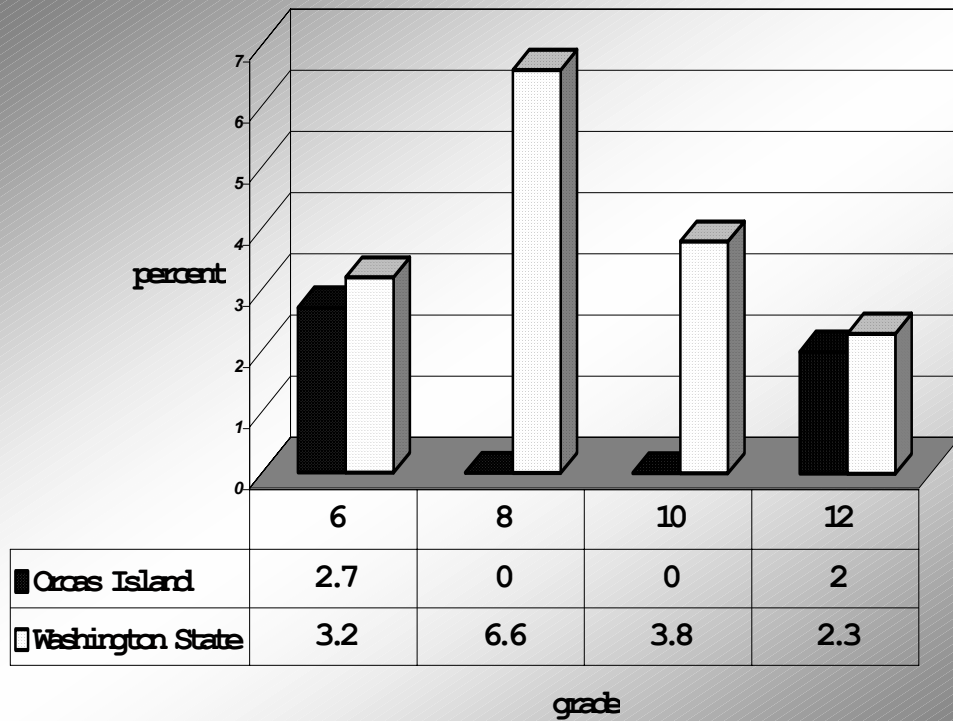


Figure 13. Percent of Orcas Island Students compared to the Washington State Average who have Used Hallucinogens in a Thirty Day Period (WSSAHB 1999)

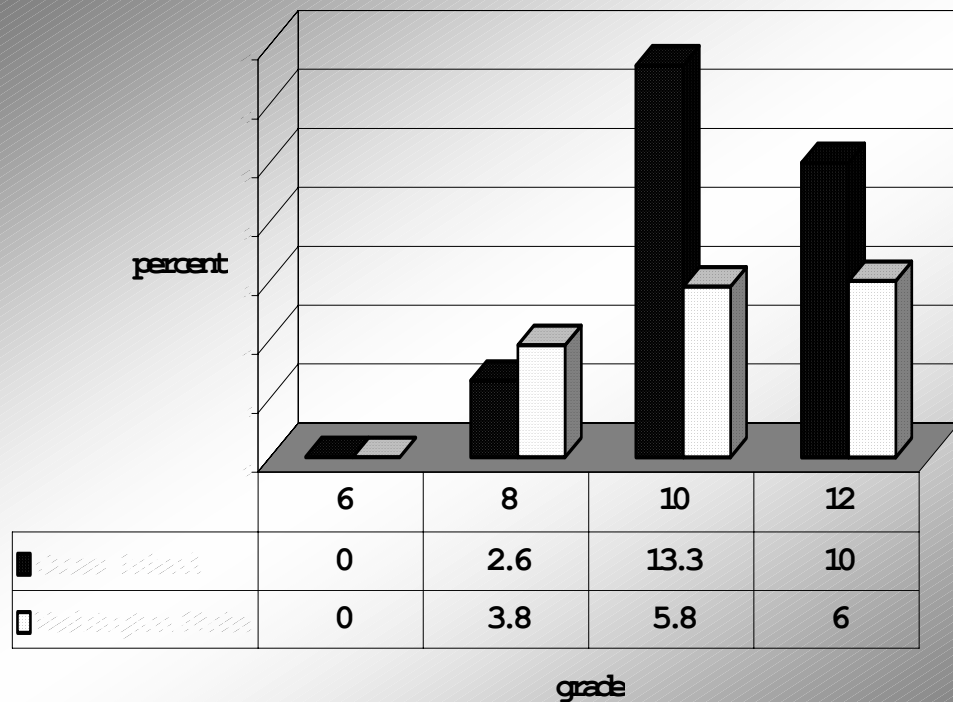
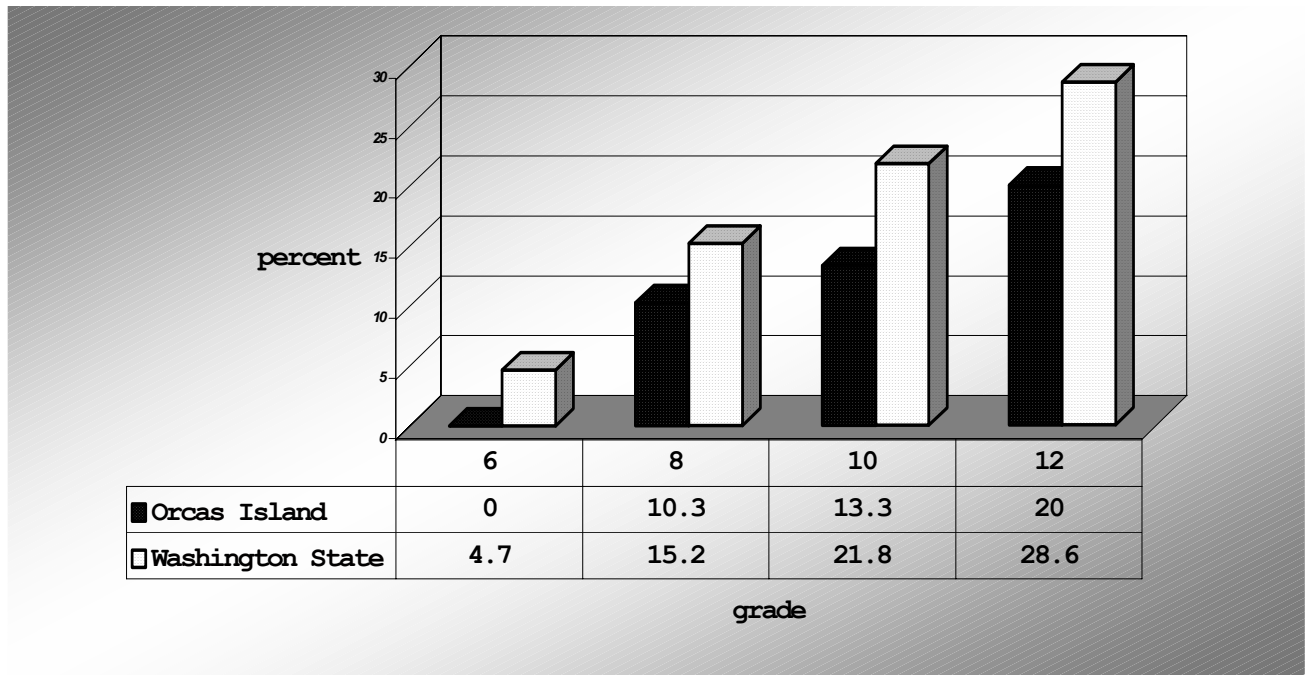


Figure 14. Percent of Orcas Island Students compared to the Washington State Average who have Used Cigarettes in a Thirty Day Period (WSSAHB 1999)



The above charts, Figure 10. thru Figure 14., graphically show that the 30-Day drug use of the Orcas Island students, as per WSSAHB 1999, are higher than the State statistics for Alcohol, Marijuana, and Hallucinogens in grades 10 and 12. There is a significant increase in use between grade 8 and grade 10.

Figure 15. Percent of Orcas Island Students compared to the Washington State Average who have Used Alcohol in the Last Month (WSSAHB 2000)

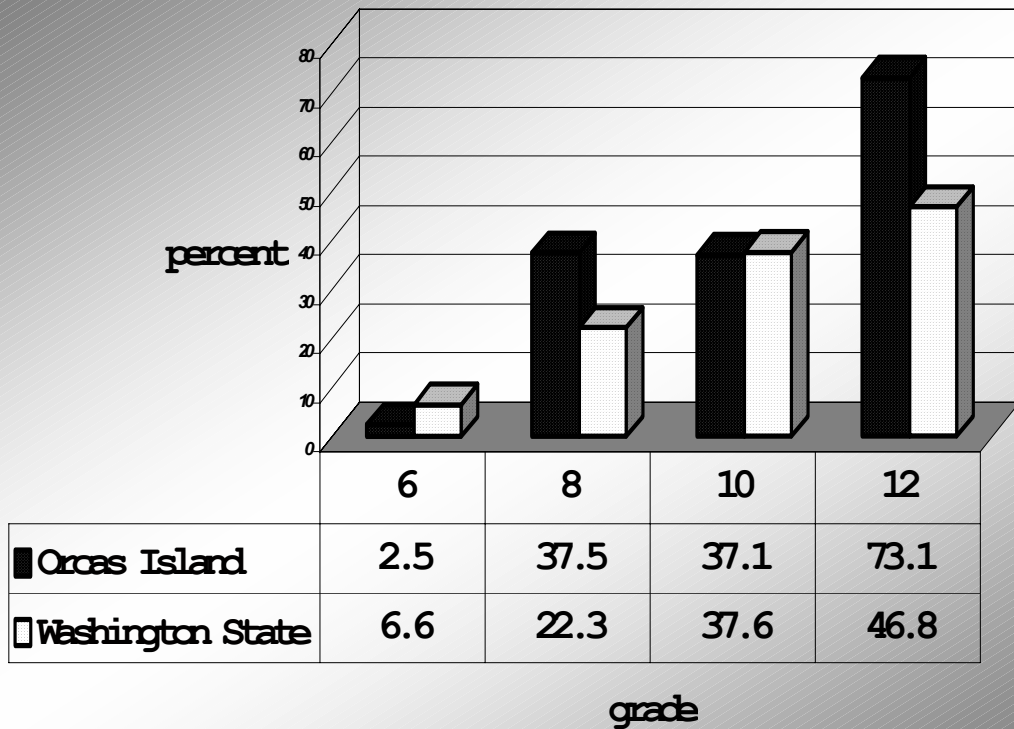


Figure 16. Percent of Orcas Island Students compared to the Washington State Average who have Used Marijuana in the Last Month (WSSAHB 2000)

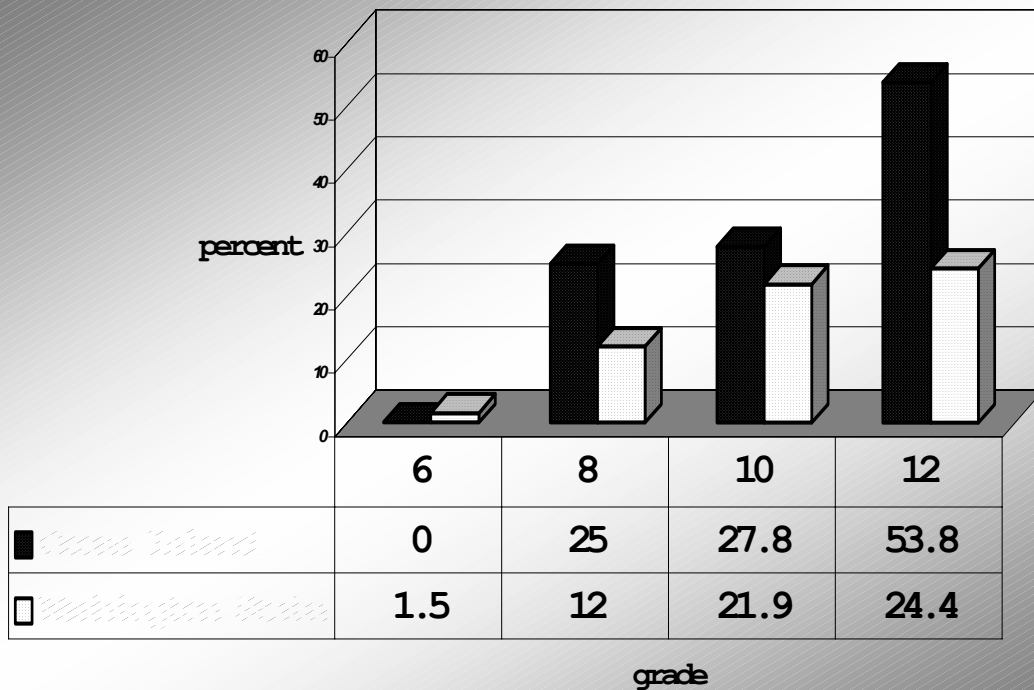


Figure 17. Percent of Orcas Island Students compared to the Washington State Average who have Used Inhalants in the Last Month (WSSAHB 2000)

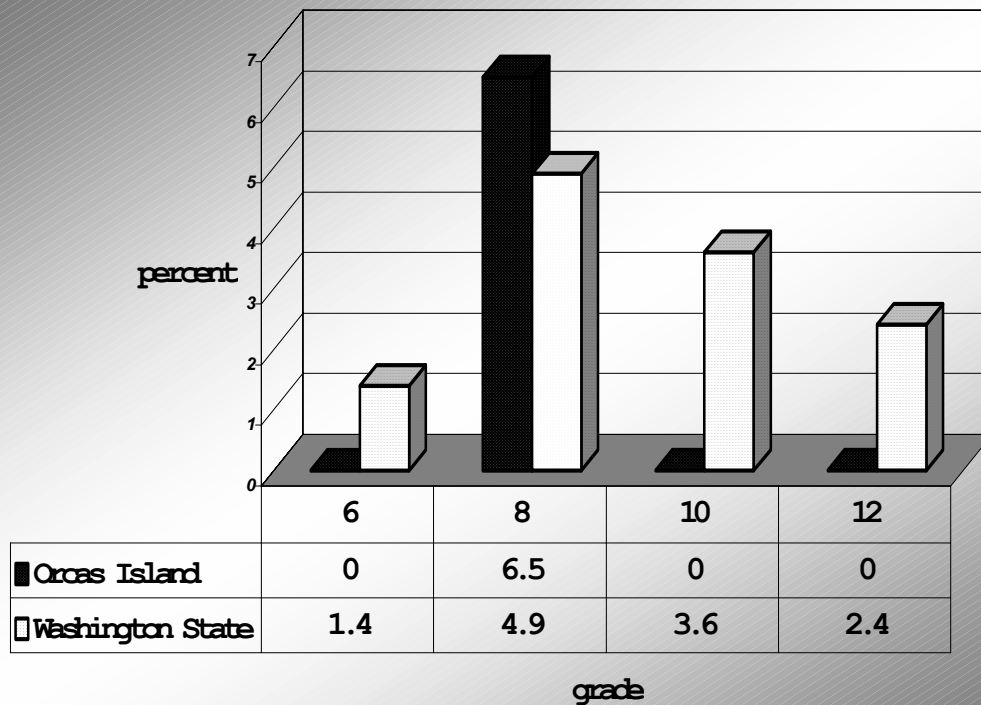


Figure 18. Percent of Orcas Island Students compared to the Washington State Average who have Used Hallucinogens in the Last Month (WSSAHB 2000)

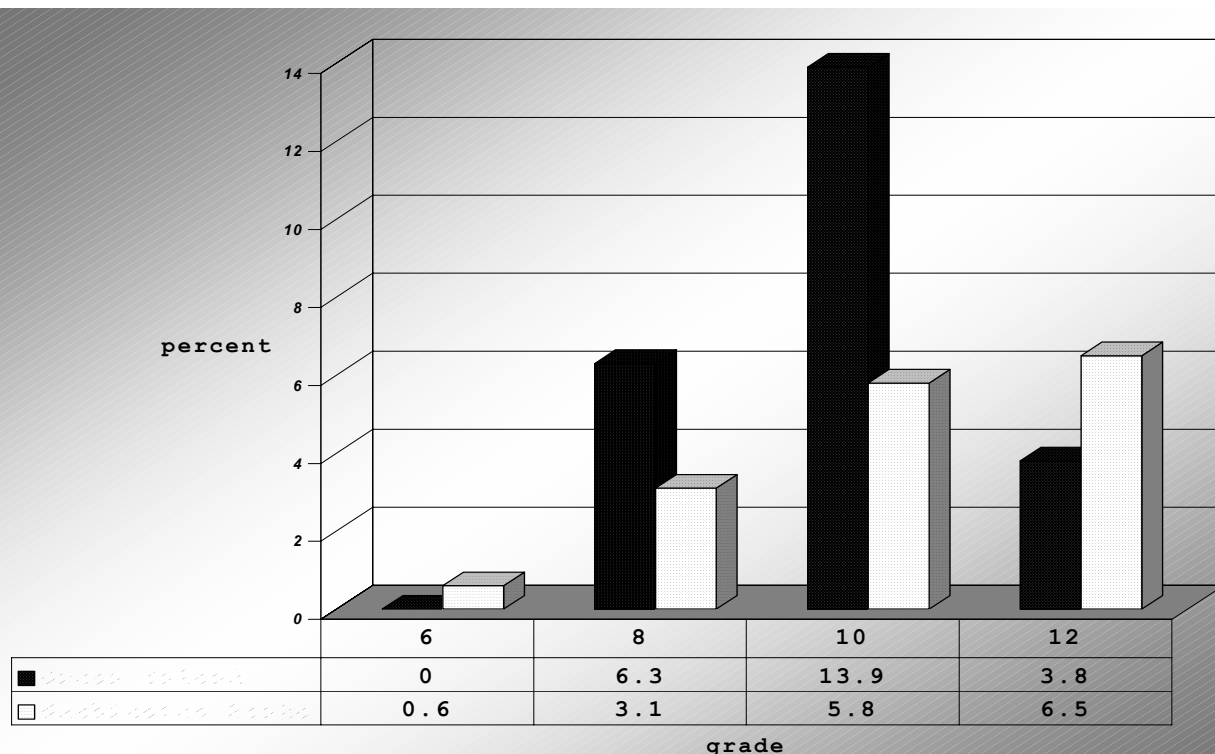
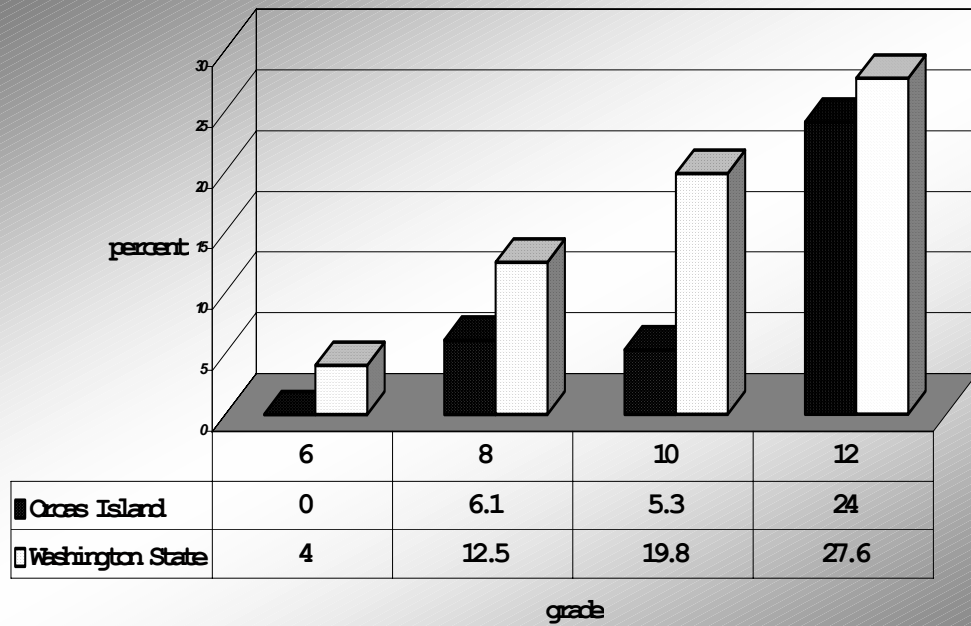


Figure 19. Percent of Orcas Island Students compared to the Washington State Average who have Used Cigarettes in the Last Month (WSSAHB 2000)



The above charts, Figure 15. thru Figure 19., graphically show that the 30-Day drug use of the Orcas Island students, as per WSSAHB 2000, are higher than the State statistics for Alcohol in grades 8 and 12, Marijuana for grades 8, 10, and 12, and Hallucinogens for grades 8 and 10. There is a significant increase in use between grade 6 and grade 8 in all the drug domains.

COUNTY: San Juan

Form 3 - Additional Data Sources for Prevalence, Risk and Protective Factors, and Problem and Assets Identification (If needed, this is due May 1, 2001.)			
Data Source (Identify the report or publication or source of the information)	Current Data? (3 years old or less)	Replicable? (Is the same data reliably collected in future years?)	Verifiable? (Could two different people collect the same data and come up with the same results?)
The American Drug and Alcohol Survey, Fort Collins, Colorado 1999-2000 San Juan Island School District Grades 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12	Yes	Yes	Yes
1999 WA State Survey of Adolescent Health Behaviors and 2000 WA State Survey of Adolescent Health Behaviors Orcas Island School District Grades 6, 8, 10, 12	Yes	Yes	Yes
1999- 2000 Domestic Violence Statistics & Sexual Assault Statistics Report San Juan County Sheriff's Office	Yes	Yes	Yes
1999-2000 Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault Services of the San Juan Islands Statistics Report DVSAS- Domestic Violence/ Sexual Assault Services of San Juan Islands	Yes	Yes	Yes
1998-2000 DSHS/Division of Children & Family Services of San Juan County Report Friday Harbor DCFS	Yes	Yes	Yes

Figure 20. San Juan County Child Protective Services Referrals
(DSHS/Division Children & Family Services)

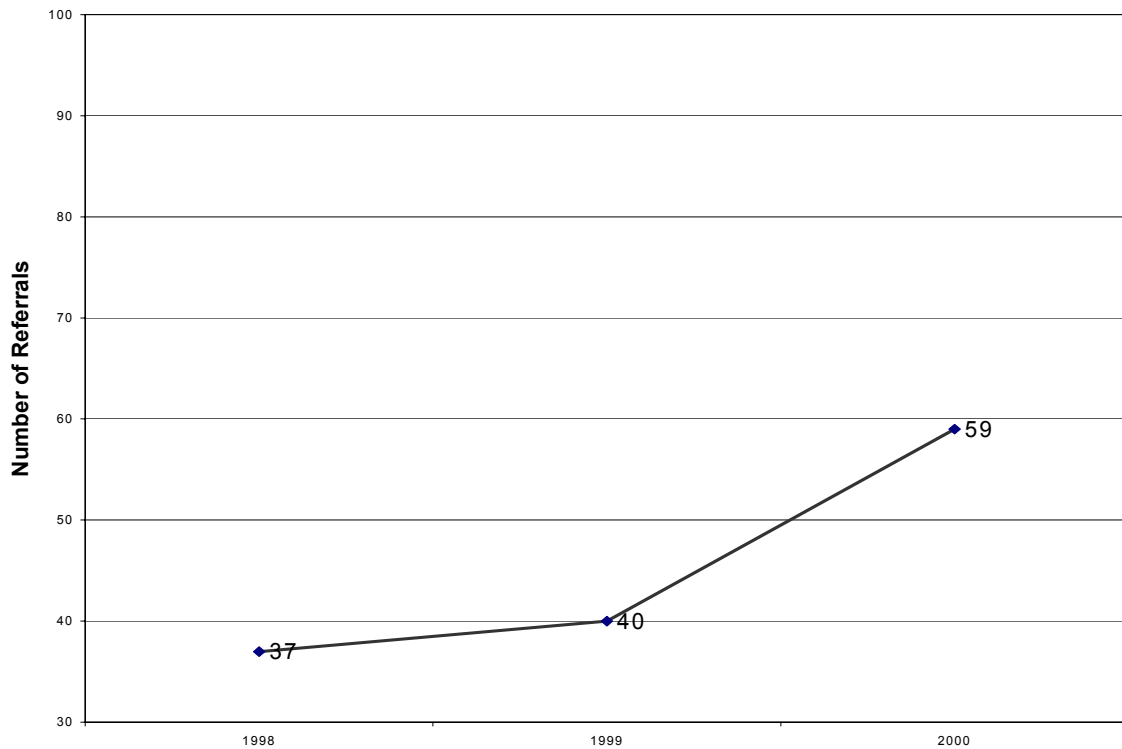


Figure 21. San Juan County Child Welfare Services Referrals
(DSHS/Division Children & Family Services)

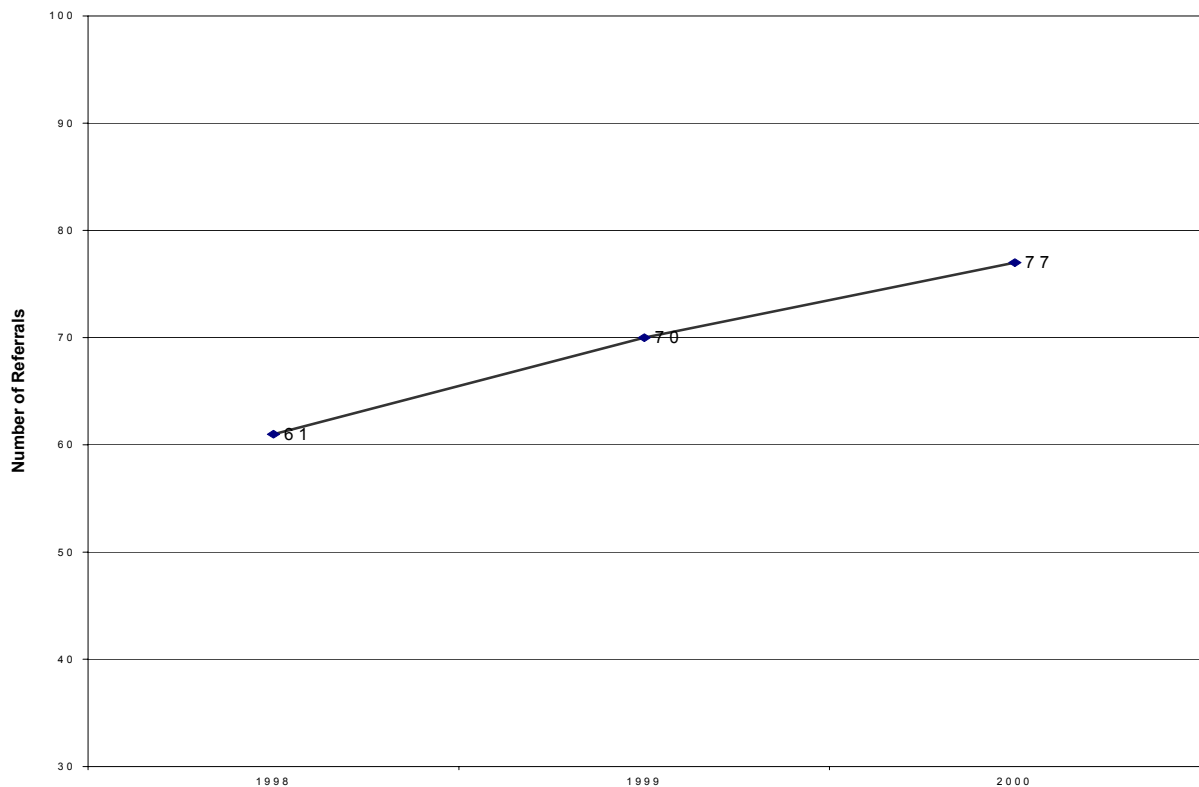


Figure 20. and Figure 21. show a graphic increase in the number of referrals received by DSHS/Division of Children & Family Services for San Juan County. San Juan County Child Protective Services Referrals indicate a steady increase from #37 in

1998, #40 in 1999, and #59 in 2000. San Juan County Child Welfare Services Referrals also show a steady incline of #61 in 1998, #70 in 1999, and #77 in 2000. This indicator reflects the Risk factor known as Family Management Problems.

DVSAS - Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Services of the San Juan Islands provided the following statistics for victims served:

10/1996 – 06/1997 = #80 contacts

07/1997 – 01/1998 = #145 contacts

06/1999 – 07/2000 = #228 Victims Served (#228 included in a total of #556 DVSAS contacts).

The numbers clearly demonstrate an increase in DV/SA Services.

San Juan County Sheriff's Office provided the following Domestic Violence Statistical Data for San Juan County from January 1, 1999 through June 1, 2000:

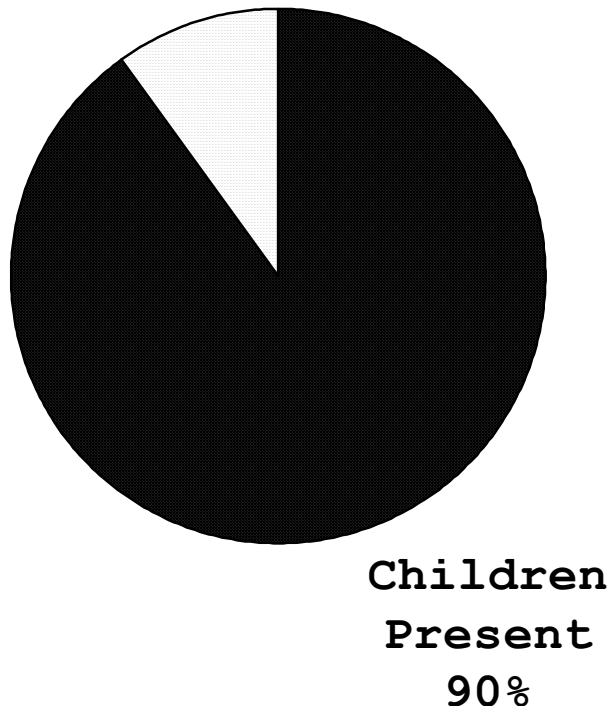
Total Domestic Violence cases = #125

Over half, 57%, of the Domestic Violence events occurred in a joint residence location. The victim's residence became the second highest location at 21%.

Most Domestic Violence events are between spousal (45%), and boyfriend/girlfriend relationships (25%). Winter months hold the largest percentage of Domestic Violence events at 36.7%. The evening hours are the most common time for a Domestic Violence event to occur at 36.0% happening between 8:00p.m. and Midnight.

San Juan County Domestic Violence Reports (1999-2000), are indicators for the Risk factor of Family Conflict. Statistics in San Juan County demonstrate a high percentage of children that are present during Domestic Violence events. In #50 cases of reported Domestic Violence incidents, where an involved party had children, #45 of those were witnesses to a Domestic Violence event. This represents a 90% profile of children being present during a Domestic Violence incident.

Figure 22. San Juan County Domestic Violence Events (1999-2000)



Form 4 – Collaborative Assessment Participant Sign-in Sheet *(individuals that attended at least one assessment meeting)*

Participant Name	Affiliation	Local Mailing Address and Contact Telephone Number	E-mail Address (If applicable)
Wendy Stephens	Prevention Coordinator Community Mobilization Coordinator San Juan County Health & Community Services	P.O. Box 607 145 Rhone Street Friday Harbor, WA 98250 #(360)-378-4474	WendyS@co.san-juan.wa.us
Barry Acker	Orcas Island School District OISD Superintendent	P.O. Box 11 Eastsound, WA 98245 #(360)-376-2284	backer@orcas.k12.wa.us
Moriah Armstrong	OISD Prevention Specialist	623 Shaner Lane Eastsound, WA 98245 #(360)-376-5259	marmstrong@orcas.k12.wa.us
Eden Bailey	Children's House Family Resource Center	36 Pea Patch Lane Eastsound, WA 98245 #(360)-376-6406	frc@rockisland.com
Jim Bredouw	Funhouse Orcas Island	30 Pea Patch Lane Eastsound, WA 98245 #(360)-376-7177	Jim@the funhouse.org
Anita Castle	Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault- San Juan County	P.O. Box 1516 Eastsound, WA 98245 #(360)-376-5979	dvsasorcas@rockisland.com
Bill Cumming	SJC Sheriff	P.O. Box 669 Friday Harbor, WA 98250 #(360)378-4151	
John Evans	SJC Commissioner	P.O. Box 116 Olga, WA 98279 #(360)-378-2898	
Pam Jenkins	OISD Elementary	P.O. Box 168 Eastsound, WA 98245 #(360)-367-2286	pjenkins@orcas.k12.wa.us
Victoria Parker	Orcas Island Library	P.O. Box 24 Eastsound, WA 98245 #(360)-376-4985	vaparker@hotmail.com
Juli Pinardi	Parents, Boys and Girls Club	P.O. Box 412 Eastsound, WA 98245 #(360)-376-2796	auntiebear59@hotmail.com
Janice Wiemeyer	OISD Intervention Specialist	P.O. Box 1587 Eastsound, WA 98245 #(360)-376-3870	jaw@interisland.net
Marilyn Storey	OISD Elementary	P.O. Box 206 Eastsound, WA 98245 #(360)-376-5188	mstorey@orcas.k12.wa.us
Dean Stupke	SJC Health & Community Services Advisory Board	P.O. Box 1334 Eastsound, WA 98245 #(360)-376-6013	stupke@rockisland.com
Edith Thomsen	SJC Health & Community Services Public Health Nurse	P.O. Box 401 Eastsound, WA 98245 #(360)-378-4474	editht@co.san-juan.wa.us
Steve Vierthaler	SJC Deputy Sheriff	P.O. Box 68 Eastsound, WA 98245 #(360)-376-2207	
Pete Vraspir	OI Middle School	P.O. Box 11 Eastsound, WA 98245 #(360)-376-2287	pvrspir@orcas.k12.wa.us
Craig West	Emmanuel Episcopal Church	P.O. Box 8 Eastsound, WA 98245 #(360)-376-2352	

(Sign-in sheets for each meeting are available)

COUNTY: San Juan

DATE: March 8, 2001

Form 4 – Collaborative Assessment Participant Sign-in Sheet *(individuals that attended at least one assessment meeting)*

Participant Name	Affiliation	Local Mailing Address and Contact Telephone Number	E-mail Address (If applicable)
Wendy Stephens	Prevention Coordinator Community Mobilization Coordinator San Juan County Health & Community Services	P.O. Box 607 145 Rhone Street Friday Harbor, WA 98250 #(360)-378-4474	WendyS@co.san-juan.wa.us
Joyce Sobel	SJC Network Staff SJI Family Resource Center Director	P.O. Box 1223 Friday Harbor, WA 98250 #(360)-378-5342	jsobel@rockisland.com
John Manning	SJC Health & Community Services Director	P.O. Box 607 Friday Harbor, WA 98250 #(360)-378-4474	JohnM@co.san-juan.wa.us
JoAnne Campbell	SJC Health & Community Services Health Services	P.O. Box 607 Friday Harbor, WA 98250 #(360)-378-4474	JoAnneC@co.san-juan.wa.us
Bill Cumming	SJC Sheriff	P.O. Box 669 Friday Harbor, WA 98250 #(360)378-4151	
Anita Castle	Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault-Director San Juan County	P.O. Box 1516 Eastsound, WA 98245 #(360)-376-5979	dvsasorcas@rockisland.com
Eden Bailey	Children's House Family Resource Center	36 Pea Patch Lane Eastsound, WA 98245 #(360)-376-6406	frc@rockisland.com
Kristina Fisher	SJIFRC/RTL	P.O. Box 1981 Friday Harbor, WA 98250 #(360)-378-5215	tfisher@sjisd.wednet.edu
Celia Snapp	LIFRC Director	P.O. Box 732 Lopez, WA 98261 #(360)-468-2052	csnapp@pacificrim.net
Carol Marble	United Way	478 DeHaro Lane Friday Harbor, WA 98250 #(360)-378-2708	Carolmarbl@aol.com
David Parks	DSHS Div.Children & Family Services	P.O. Box 1215 Friday Harbor, WA 98250 #(360)-378-3283	DPAR300@dshs.wa.gov
Gail Leschine	SJIFRC/RTL	P.O. Box 2433 Friday Harbor, WA 98250 #(360)-378-5214	Gleschine@sjisd.wednet.edu
John Jull	SJC Community Network	P.O. Box 2693 Friday Harbor, WA 98250 #(360)-378-5495	
Marilyn Karon	SJI Head-Start	P.O. Box 1981 Friday Harbor, WA 98250 #(360)-378-5246	
Carol LeGate	SJC Health & Community Services Office Manager	P.O. Box 607 Friday Harbor, WA 98250 #(360)-378-4474	caroll@co.san-juan.wa.us
Rita Larom	LFRC	P.O. Box 732 Lopez, WA 98261 #(360)-468-2052	

(Sign-in sheets for each meeting are available)

COUNTY: San Juan

DATE: March 19, 2001

Form 4 – Collaborative Assessment Participant Sign-in Sheet *(individuals that attended at least one assessment meeting)*

Participant Name	Affiliation	Local Mailing Address and Contact Telephone Number	E-mail Address (If applicable)
Wendy Stephens	Prevention Coordinator Community Mobilization Coordinator San Juan County Health & Community Services	P.O. Box 607 145 Rhone Street Friday Harbor, WA 98250 #(360)-378-4474	WendyS@co.san-juan.wa.us
Barbara LaBrash	SJC Health & Community Services Human Services Coordinator	P.O. Box 1146 Eastsound, WA 98245 #(360)-378-4474/376-6242	blabrash@rockisland.com
John Manning	SJC Health & Community Services Director	P.O. Box 607 Friday Harbor, WA 98250 #(360)-378-4474	JohnM@co.san-juan.wa.us
Steve Henigson	Health & Community Services Advisory Board	18 Golf Estates Road Eastsound, WA 98245 #(360)-376-6549	
Pat Littlewood	Health & Community Services Advisory Board	P.O. Box 1507 Eastsound, Wa 98245 #(360)-376-3272	
Dean Stupke	Health & Community Services Advisory Board	P.O. Box 1334 Eastsound, Wa 98245 #(360)-376-6013	stupke@rockisland.com
Rosalie McCreary	Health & Community Services Advisory Board	P.O. Box 368 Friday Harbor, WA 98250 #(360)-378-5107	
Barbara Fleming	Health & Community Services Advisory Board	P.O. Box 223 Orcas, WA 98280 #(360)-376-4518	
Bob Sanders	Health & Community Services Advisory Board	53 Isle of View Friday Harbor, WA 98250 #(360)-378-2590	
Peja Schussler	Health & Community Services Advisory Board	P.O. Box 238 Orcas, WA 98280 #(360)-376-5600	
Bob Gerfy	SJC Recovery	P.O. Box 755 Friday Harbor, WA 98250 #(360)-378-4994	

(Sign-in sheets for each meeting are available)

COUNTY: San Juan

Prioritization of Risk and Protective Factors and Problems and Assets		
<u>Criteria:</u>		
1. Can this factor or indicator be impacted with the available resources?		
2. Would the benefits of targeting this factor justify the expense?		
3. Is your community ready to take on this factor/indicator?		
Prioritized Risk and Protective Factors and Problems and Assets (from Form 2)	Check here if it easily meets 3 criteria	Check here if it easily meets 2 criteria
RISK FACTORS		
Friends Who Engage in the Problem Behavior (individual-peer)	✓	
Favorable Attitudes Toward the Problem Behavior (individual-peer)	✓	
Family Conflict / Family Management Problems (family)	✓	
Early Initiation of the Problem Behavior (individual-peer)	✓	
Early and Persistent Antisocial Behavior (school)	✓	
PROTECTIVE FACTORS		
Healthy Beliefs and Clear Standards (individual-peer)	✓	
Opportunities for Positive Involvement (family, school, community)	✓	
Recognition / Rewards for Prosocial Involvement (family, school, community)	✓	

COUNTY: San Juan

Prioritized Risk or Protective Factor or Problem or Asset: (Prioritized Risk Factor)
Favorable Attitudes Toward the Problem Behavior and Early Initiation of the Problem Behavior (Individual-Peer)

Goals:

	Direction of Change	Prioritized risk or protective factor or problem or asset, or identifiable component
To increase knowledge and understanding that alcohol and other drug use can lead to serious health and legal consequences among intermediate, middle and high school youth in San Juan County	Reduce <u> x </u> Increase _____ Maintain _____	Favorable Attitudes Toward the Problem Behavior Early Initiation of the Problem Behavior

Objectives:

Goal		Baseline Condition	Desired Condition	Before (Time)
To decrease the early onset of alcohol and other drug use.	From	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average age for first use of alcohol = 14.3 years Average age for first use of marijuana = 13.9 years <p>(statistics reported by 12th grade Friday Harbor High School Students as per survey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 51.6% of Orcas 8th graders report early initiation of drugs (this exceeds the state average of 44.6% for grade 8) 58.3% of Orcas 12th graders report early initiation of drugs (this exceeds the state average of 48.7% for grade 12) <p>(as per WSSAHB 2000)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease by up to 10% the number of youth who have used alcohol by age 14.3 years Decrease by up to 7% the number of youth who have used marijuana by age 13.9 years 	June 30, 2003

Prioritized Risk or Protective Factor or Problem or Asset: (Prioritized Risk Factor)
Friends Who Engage in the Problem Behavior (Individual-Peer)

Goals:

	Direction of Change	Prioritized risk or protective factor or problem or asset, or identifiable component
To increase opportunities for youth to be involved in Prosocial, healthy peer relationships	Reduce <u> x </u> Increase <u> </u> Maintain <u> </u>	The influence of Friends Who Engage in the Problem Behavior

Objectives:

Goal		Baseline Condition	Desired Condition	Before (Time)
To increase youth perceptions of the risks involved in the use of alcohol and other drugs	From	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 48.4% of 8th graders report favorable attitudes toward drug use 50% of 10th graders report favorable attitudes toward drug use (as per WSSAHB 2000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> up to 10% reduction in youth self-reports of favorable attitudes toward drug use 	June 30, 2003

Prioritized Risk or Protective Factor or Problem or Asset: (Prioritized Risk Factor)
Family Conflict/Management Problems (Family)

Goals:

	Direction of Change	Prioritized risk or protective factor or problem or asset, or identifiable component
To strengthen the family unit by providing family support opportunities	Reduce <u> x </u> Increase <u> </u> Maintain <u> </u>	Family Conflict/ Family Management Problems

Objectives:

Goal		Baseline Condition	Desired Condition	Before (Time)
To foster more stable home environments which will, in turn, promote a decrease in 30 day alcohol/drug use of middle school and high school youth	From	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 33% of Friday Harbor 8th graders report using alcohol within the last 30 days 17% of Friday Harbor 8th graders report using marijuana within the last 30 days 37.5% of Orcas 8th graders report using alcohol within the last 30 days 25% of Orcas 8th graders report using marijuana within the last 30 days 12th graders in both school districts report greatly increased use of both substances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> up to 10% reduction in 30 day use among all middle school and high school students in San Juan County 	June 30, 2003

Prioritized Risk or Protective Factor or Problem or Asset: (Prioritized Risk Factor) Early and Persistent Anti-Social Behavior (School)

Goals:

	Direction of Change	Prioritized risk or protective factor or problem or asset, or identifiable component
To increase opportunities for youth to be involved in healthy youth-adult relationships	Reduce <u> x </u> Increase <u> </u> Maintain <u> </u>	Early and Persistent Antisocial Behavior

Objectives:

Goal		Baseline Condition	Desired Condition	Before (Time)
To increase the Prosocial behavior of participating youth	From	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 32.4% of 6th graders report favorable attitudes toward antisocial behavior (this exceeds the state average of 32.3% for grade 6) 54.8% of 8th graders report favorable attitudes toward antisocial behavior (this exceeds the state average of 36.6% for grade 8) <p>(as per WSSAHB 2000)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> up to 10% reduction in youth self-reports of favorable attitudes toward antisocial behavior 	June 30, 2003